1c81nexc UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 NEXTEC APPLICATIONS, 4 Plaintiff, 5 07-CV-06901 v. 6 BROOKWOOD COMPANIES, 7 Defendant. Telephone Conference 8 New York, N.Y. 9 December 8, 2011 2:03 p.m. 10 Before: 11 HON. THEODORE H. KATZ, 12 Magistrate Judge 13 **APPEARANCES** 14 (Present Via Telephone) 15 SHEPHARD MULLIN RICHTER & HAMPTON LLP Attorneys for Plaintiff 16 BY: STEPHEN S. KORNICZKY, ESQ. DANIEL N. YANNUZZI, ESQ. 17 MICHAEL MURPHY, ESQ. KING & SPALDING LLP 18 Attorneys for Defendant 19 BY: ETHAN HORWITZ, ESQ. JONATHAN DAVID BALL, ESQ. 20 21 22 23 24 25

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1 (In chambers) THE COURT: Hi, folks. This is Judge Katz. 2 3 ALL COUNSEL: Hello, your Honor. 4 THE COURT: I have a reporter here, so who's going to 5 be speaking for plaintiff? 6 MR. KORNICZKY: Steve Korniczky. 7 THE COURT: Okay. And for the defendant? MR. HORWITZ: Ethan Horwitz. 8 9 THE COURT: Okay. Fine. Just identify yourselves 10 when you speak so the reporter can get your name. 11 So I have your letters. Tell me if there have been 12 any developments since you submitted them. 13 MR. KORNICZKY: The only development, your Honor, is 14 we do have some of the information that we had requested. We 15 do have a sample of the polymer, new polymer that is being used by the defendant, but other than that, we don't have any new 16 17 developments. THE COURT: So tell me what you're still seeking and 18 what there's a disagreement about. 19 20 MR. HORWITZ: Your Honor, one moment, because they 21 have three things. They have the polymer --22 THE COURT: Yes. 23 MR. HORWITZ: -- they have the fabric using the 24 polymer, and they have the documentation showing the process.

THE COURT: Oh, okay. Okay. Now I know you were

seeking a 30(b)(6) deposition, Mr. Korniczky?

MR. KORNICZKY: Your Honor, there's a series of documents that we've identified in the two letters that have been circulated from plaintiffs. The documents can be broken down into three general categories.

THE COURT: Yes.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}\xspace.$  KORNICZKY: One would be the development documents.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. KORNICZKY: We have all of those documents. The second would be the commercialization documents. We don't have all of those documents. And then the third would be a 30(b)(6) deposition.

THE COURT: Okay. What are the commercialization documents?

MR. KORNICZKY: The types of things that we would need would be the -- I just -- for your Honor's background information, these are the documents that had been produced in connection with the other polymers --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. KORNICZKY: -- that are at issue in these cases, so they're no secret to anybody.

THE COURT: Right.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  KORNICZKY: So the commercialization documents would be things like the run sheets that show the customers of

the fabrics made with the 52668 polymer composition.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. KORNICZKY: And these would be generated for each lot that was sold. It would also include purchase orders, component cost lists, sales documents showing the cost of goods sold, sales price and gross margins, e-mails within Brookwood regarding fabrics made using this polymer composition.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. KORNICZKY: It would be e-mails with ABF (ph) and the federal government regarding fabrics made using this polymer composition, and it would include agreements related to the sale and commercialization of fabrics made using the polymer composition.

THE COURT: Okay. So Mr. Horwitz, what's your position on those documents?

MR. HORWITZ: Well, your Honor, I think we've got to do first things first. First thing they have to do is say that they've analyzed the product, the polymer and the process, and they have a good faith belief that we infringe. I think that we're putting the cart before the horse here. So we've given them enough to determine whether they want to accuse us of infringement. If we don't infringe, what are we producing and why are we producing documents, why are we producing witnesses and so on? The first step is, let them say, yes, we infringe this product, this is in the case, and then we can talk about

1 discovery.

THE COURT: How does this fabric and process differ from Brookwood's others?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$  HORWITZ: It is a -- what this case is all about --

THE COURT: I know what the case is about.

MR. HORWITZ: Okay. It's a different polymer and it is a somewhat different process.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. So what's your reaction to that, Mr. Korniczky?

MR. KORNICZKY: Well, a couple of issues. First off, under the agreements that had been set forth in this case, this information should have been produced irregardless, so it should have been produced as supplementation to the existing discovery in the case. So any objection, as far as I'm concerned, is just out of place, because we shouldn't even be here right now. We should have had all this information. That's number one.

Number two, if the -- if the polymer does not infringe, it's relevant to this case because they have a defense, 1498 defense. If it does infringe, it's relevant to this case because it infringes.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. KORNICZKY: So no matter how you slice it, they've got to produce this information.

THE COURT: Well, the first option you mentioned, why would the profits and costs matter if it didn't infringe? I'm not saying it might not be at all relevant, but you wouldn't be seeking damages on it; correct?

MR. KORNICZKY: Your Honor, one of the defenses is that there's no other way to make -- one of the defenses would be there's no other way to make this product --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. KORNICZKY: -- that doesn't infringe, but now they're saying, well, guess what, we've got this new polymer that allows us to make it and it doesn't infringe. So we need this information.

THE COURT: I understand why that's relevant. But why is the sales data relevant if it's going to be the prior --

MR. KORNICZKY: It would tell us what the costs are going to be or what the expenses are or related to damages generally.

THE COURT: But would it be related to damages if you concluded it wasn't infringing but it was relevant to their defense?

MR. KORNICZKY: It's relevant because the costs would tell us why they might not have used it in the first place. For example, it might go to willful infringement. If this is in fact a noninfringing way of practice, or making these materials —

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1 THE COURT: Yes. MR. KORNICZKY: -- if they chose to use the other way 2 3 because it was less expensive and profits were greater, then it would support our willful infringement case. 4 5 THE COURT: Okay. Let me ask you something. When do 6 you anticipate having done the testing and drawn some 7 conclusions about whether you think it is infringing? MR. KORNICZKY: Well, there's a couple of things. 8 9 First of all, let's just take a step back and say, if we were 10 to go forward --11 THE COURT: Yes. 12 MR. KORNICZKY: -- the way that defendant is 13 suggesting that we do and we determine that there is 14 infringement, then there's no way we're going to get the work 15 done that needs to be done by the trial. 16 THE COURT: What's the trial date now? MR. KORNICZKY: March 5<sup>th</sup>, but we have a pretrial 17 hearing on February 24<sup>th</sup>. 18 19 THE COURT: Okay. Okay. 20 MR. KORNICZKY: That said --21 MR. HORWITZ: Your Honor --22 MR. KORNICZKY: -- we have set aside --23 MR. HORWITZ: Your Honor --

MR. KORNICZKY: Your Honor, there are two things.

THE COURT: Let Mr. Korniczky finish.

Okay. First of all, to answer your question directly, we have set aside the lab time on December  $20^{\mbox{th}}$  so we can run these tests.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. KORNICZKY: But that said, we've also worked backwards from the pretrial date, trying to figure out, how do we get all of this done.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. KORNICZKY: And we have -- we will, no matter what, have to be working over the holidays, which we are prepared to do.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay.

MR. KORNICZKY: The time line is compressed, and at the appropriate time during this hearing, I can propose what we think needs to be done in order to get to pretrial without changing any more dates.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's break things down a little bit, Mr. Horwitz. You're not objecting to a 30(b)(6) witness, are you?

MR. HORWITZ: Well, what I'm saying is, your Honor, there's a preliminary step before we were — before we think about what discovery is necessary: Does it infringe or doesn't it infringe. Now what shocks me is that Mr. Korniczky says that he's got lab work done on December 20.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. HORWITZ: If he wants, I can give him the name of
a couple of labs that can do it tomorrow. It is inconceivable
to me that he's got to wait to December 20 to first figure out
whether this infringes. These are not complicated tests.
They're relatively easy. They're done all the time by both
companies. So I don't understand what's going on where
THE COURT: Well, you know, that's a 12-day issue so
it's not all that important. Let's deal with what happens
after that

MR. HORWITZ: Well, what happens after that is, if they accuse the product of infringing, then we can produce the kinds of things that he talked about in terms of run schedules, run sheets, and purchase orders and sales information. I don't know whether there is the cost information he's talking about, but if we have that, we can easily produce it.

THE COURT: How long would it take to do that?

MR. HORWITZ: I think we can be ready within -- I

don't know -- two or three days.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HORWITZ: But, I mean, assuming — assuming we get some time now — assuming we get it initially determined, we can be working while he determines to gather the stuff, and within a couple of days after he determines, be able to produce it to him.

The other issue really -- there are two other issues.

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One relates to the development documents.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. HORWITZ: And there, I don't know what development documents means. We have been constantly developing and developing and developing. At some point we said: This is an interesting composition. Let's do some experimentation on this. So if he's talking about this is the -- from the point in time where we said, for the Level 5, this is an interesting composition, let's develop this and let's develop the process to use this, we can produce that fairly easily. If he's talking about going back and producing all of the documentation on many other -- I mean, hundreds -- if I understand correctly from the client, there may be hundreds of different experiments done with close to a hundred different compositions, so that you're talking about a tremendous amount of work, which has really no relevance to this, but I don't want to -- I don't want to produce just the stuff on 52886 and then be accused --I'm sorry -- 52668 and then be accused that there's a problem. So if you're talking about from the time we chose this for Level 5 forward, I think we can gather that fairly expeditiously.

So the last point relates to the e-mails and stuff. Your Honor, the Federal Circuit has recognized that this kind of issue is a problem. And to that extent, one of the things that they've done is they've put together a draft model order

for e-discovery. And that model discovery order in patent cases is what we would like to follow, and basically what that model discovery order says is, let them pick five people -they've taken depositions, many depositions in the case. They know who our personnel is. Let them take who they're interested in. Let's work out five keywords to search the documents for, search the e-mails for, and let's go from there in terms of producing them. So if that's what they're talking about, we can do that fairly expeditiously. And the reason the Federal Circuit has said that that's the way to do it is just so that we don't have tremendous amounts of work done going through hundreds of e-mails for no reason at all.

THE COURT: So let's take this one step at a time.

Mr. Korniczky, if you stick with the December 20<sup>th</sup> lab time,

you're saying shortly thereafter you'll have determined whether

you're going to claim it's infringing?

MR. KORNICZKY: That's correct, your Honor. And just to make a point there, we had made the same proposal for a November 28<sup>th</sup> and -- I'm sorry -- November 16<sup>th</sup>, and the information was not provided to us, so again, for defendant to complain at this late hour, I don't think it's justified. But within -- my guess is a day or two, we should be able to know.

THE COURT: Okay. So --

MR. HORWITZ: But your Honor, one other thing.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. KORNICZKY: Again, looking forward to what has to
happen, we've got we have to get moving on the other issues
because if infringement is determined, and I feel quite
confident that is where the discovery is going to come
out, we then will only have a couple of weeks to prepare for
fact depositions. And then we'll have a week to do expert
reports. So again, this work has to be moving forward
simultaneously. These documents these documents are the
same types of documents we've been asking for and getting and
exchanging throughout the litigation. Development documents, I
don't think there's any issue. We recognize that they must be
working on all sorts of chemical compounds and whatnot. We're
not talking about that. We're talking about the one that they
have numbered 52668. They keep records of when they first
sought to start working on that composition. Counsel for
defendant said there was a point where they said, "This is an
interesting composition." Okay. So somewhere around that time
frame is where the relevant documents exist.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. I think, though, just to keep things focused, in light of the short amount of time you both have, it seems to me we ought to try to do this in the most efficient way possible. And efficient means not just time but also what's really necessary.

So what I heard you saying, Mr. Horwitz, is that in the interim your client can begin putting together these run

sheets, sales information, and purchase orders?

MR. HORWITZ: Yes, your Honor. We've already done a preliminary look to see what's available.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HORWITZ: And we can be, you know, working on gathering it together, you know, and be ready within, as I said, within a day or two after they tell us -- within a business day or two after they tell us --

THE COURT: Okay. I have no problem with that. But that should also include -- and I think Mr. Korniczky confirmed what you wanted to know is, he wants the development documents from the time forward when your client said, "This looks like a product we might want to develop."

MR. HORWITZ: Again, your Honor, this is — there are various different issues here. This is — this is from Level 5, what's called a Level 5. And to get it from when we started saying this is interesting for Level 5 forward, we will gather those documents.

THE COURT: Is that okay, Mr. Korniczky?

MR. KORNICZKY: Your Honor, I'm not sure what
Mr. Horwitz is exactly suggesting. I think that counsel on
both sides understand what documents are relevant and necessary
and what might lead to additional discovery. We know -- we all
know what the rules are. I'm concerned that if he's trying to
split hairs and there's some sort of -- I don't know what he's

getting at, because I don't think this is a complicated issue.

THE COURT: Well, maybe you need to talk to him about that a little further. I mean --

MR. KORNICZKY: I mean, he hasn't expressed a concern to me that makes sense that would justify that this is a difficult exercise to complete. You know, the documents for developing this compound, he knows what's related. His client knows what's related. We know how they developed it. Somebody talked about this. We know that this compound was being prepared in order to make what we call the alleged infringing products. So again, I'm not sure what he's getting at or trying to split hairs.

MR. HORWITZ: Wait a minute. We can produce all documents relating to using this compound or this polymer in what's being sold. Period. We can do that.

MR. KORNICZKY: Now just to make sure, you said the term "using these products." We're talking about development documents. Are you splitting hairs again?

MR. HORWITZ: Developing it for use in this product.

I mean, there are thousands of compounds we deal with and experiment with all the time. I'm not going back and looking at what else could be done and so on and where this compound may have been used ten years ago or things like that. This is an off-the-shelf compound. I don't know and the client doesn't know all the various times at which they may have considered it

for various products in history and so on. When they started considering it for this product, for this Level 5 product, that's when they started experimenting with it for this product and that's what — the development documents that we can talk about.

MR. KORNICZKY: So what I heard for the first time, your Honor, is that this is an off-the-shelf product that may have been used ten years ago, but it sounds like the documents that counsel wants to produce are only limited to those that may have recently been produced. I don't understand what he's getting at.

MR. HORWITZ: What I'm getting at is exactly this:

There came a point in time when we said, "Hey, this is an interesting compound to use for this product." From that point in time going forward, we will produce the development documents.

MR. KORNICZKY: Obviously the compound was produced before that because you're -- it sounds like you're saying, "Hey, we've got this product, let's use it," but it became interesting on this particular date so we're not going to give him the information before it became interesting; we're only going to give him the information after it became interesting.

MR. HORWITZ: What I'm saying is that this is an off-the-shelf product. We do things with off-the-shelf products all the time. One of the things we've got to do is go

back in time, I don't know how many years, to figure out, did
we experiment with it, didn't we experiment with it, and so on.
That is a monumental amount of work. At some point in time
somebody said, "This compound is interesting for this product."
That is the point in time that matters. And then we started
looking into whether it's appropriate for this product. We
experimented with it; we perfected it, and so on.

THE COURT: So when you say it's an off-the-shelf product, does it mean it's not a product your client actually developed?

MR. HORWITZ: No. It's an off-the-shelf product that we added some thinner to it, but we buy it, you know, off the shelf.

THE COURT: Right. Well, why don't we do this. Let's at least start with those documents and, I mean, it seems to me, Mr. Korniczky, you'll get a 30(b)(6) deposition and you can question them and, you know, try to nail this down a little further.

MR. KORNICZKY: Your Honor, I think that's probably the way we're going to have to go, given counsel's comments.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. HORWITZ: Your Honor, one of the things I will do is go back and verify that it is an off-the-shelf product that we just thinned out. I will make sure that that's correct and that we did not develop the compound ourselves.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. So Mr. Horwitz is saying that within days of, say, December 23<sup>rd</sup>, when you probably will know what you're doing with it, he can produce things, so that's the week between, you know, Christmas and New Year's.

MR. KORNICZKY: Your Honor, two things. The first is, the court's order was November 21<sup>st</sup>. At a minimum, they should have been collecting these documents. 30 days would be December 20<sup>th</sup>. I mean, I think these documents should be produced by then.

THE COURT: What order?

MR. KORNICZKY: The court's order that said -requiring all discovery to be reopened in this matter regarding
defendant's use of the 52668 polymer --

THE COURT: Yes.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$  KORNICZKY: -- and referred the matter to your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Did the judge set a date?

MR. KORNICZKY: No, your Honor, but I guess I'm just looking at it in terms of we knew what was at issue and the parties had exchanged their requests. So to me December 20<sup>th</sup> would be, you know, an easy date for them to comply with.

THE COURT: So Mr. Horwitz --

MR. HORWITZ: But again, what he's doing is he's saying, "I can take my time until December 20 to figure out whether there's infringement," even though within two days, if

they want to, they can figure it out right now, and go through all this work, produce all these documents, gather all these documents, in the hopes that there's going to be infringement claims. So again, I think your Honor had it absolutely correct. The first step is, is there a good — do they have a good faith basis to make a Rule 11 statement that this infringes. Once they say that, we can produce within a couple of days. That's the first step. The second step is production and we will do it — instead of doing it, you know, between now and December 20, we will do it within two business days. So if they tell us on the 23<sup>rd</sup>, we will have it produced on the 27<sup>th</sup>.

THE COURT: So what next would there be, Mr. Korniczky?

MR. KORNICZKY: Okay. First of all, your Honor, just to remind everyone we're going to be working over the holidays --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. KORNICZKY: -- and, you know, playing around with just one or two dates is going to affect everything. Could I -- maybe the way to go is -- at this stage is to walk through what we think would have to be done --

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

MR. KORNICZKY: -- if that's okay? What I'm going to do is -- what I did is, I worked back from February 24<sup>th</sup>, the

pretrial.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. KORNICZKY: Keep in mind, if we determine that there is no infringement, this work falls by the wayside. If we do determine there's infringement, then there's work that would have to be done.

THE COURT: Okay. Tell me what that is.

MR. KORNICZKY: So what I started out with -- today is December  $8^{\mbox{th}}$ .

THE COURT: Right.

MR. KORNICZKY: We had hoped to be able to get the documents by December 15<sup>th</sup>. Okay? The reason for that would be, we would then have about two weeks over the holidays to get ready for fact depositions. We would anticipate that the fact depositions would take place between January 2<sup>nd</sup> and January 13<sup>th</sup>.

THE COURT: How many fact depositions do you think there will be?

MR. HORWITZ: What they said, Judge, was that they need a half-a-day deposition of 30(b)(6) on two issues, the development and the sales. That's what they said to the judge -- a half a day.

MR. KORNICZKY: And your Honor, counsel for defendant told the judge that's impossible, it will take at least a day, and we agree with him.

MR. HORWITZ: I didn't say that. What I said was tha
I knew that once the judge said you'll get some discovery, that
half day would expand, the way you're trying to expand it now.
What I also said was, two different witnesses, one for the
30(b)(6) on development and one for the 30(b)(6) on sales,
that's all I said. And as I predicted, we've gone from half a
day to a huge amount of depositions. That's what you said you
needed. That's what you should stick to.

MR. KORNICZKY: Okay. Judge -- Judge Katz, I am reading from Mr. Holwell's [sic] letter to the court, and he said, "As Nextec is aware, these functions are separate and require a number of different people to be deposed, which it knows cannot be accomplished in a day, let alone half a day." That was in his letter. He is correct. When we were looking at, you know, what information that -- we're thinking just specifically about this polymer in a very limited -- we thought, yeah, maybe we could do it in half a day. But in reality it is a more complex issue than we had initially presumed. So what we're looking at is we would need --

THE COURT: But these are 30(b)(6) witnesses.

MR. KORNICZKY: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So let's even assume they're each a day.

MR. HORWITZ: Your Honor, wait a minute.

THE COURT: I'm not saying they will be. I'm just

trying to see what can be done. So let's assume that I said to you, okay, you can have a day with each of them. Even though I think with the sales 30(b)(6), we don't need a day. What's the remainder of the work you have to do?

MR. KORNICZKY: The other -- your Honor, if there's infringement, okay, then we would also -- what we hadn't anticipated when we wrote the letter was the issue of willful infringement. And our theory would be that this stuff, this information -- and again, I'm not trying to create an argument in a hearing, but this information was suppressed, and we would need to take a deposition of Amber Brookman, Ellis, Larry Ellis, and Joanne Bagley. These are the CEO, the R&D head, and the head of the coating group. These are the same folks that we deposed with respect to the other -- the other compositions.

MR. HORWITZ: Your Honor, I think this is going off the deep end. There is no possible way this can relate to willfulness. We didn't know about this. We hadn't been able to develop it. As plaintiff is aware, we had a huge development process. They've been through every piece of the development process. This was not part of it. Later on, somebody figured out to use it. It doesn't take the CEO of the entire company, the CEO of this group and the CEO of that group. What they're trying to do is called harassment. They need two things — they need two things if there is — if they say there is no infringement. Number one is, they need the —

what we've already given them. They need the fabric, they need the coating, and they need the process, and they need — and the second thing is, they need an expert witness saying it doesn't infringe. What's the difference how it was developed, what's the difference how it was sold. They know from the documentation they've already gotten years ago that this was not an option back at the time, it was not considered an option back at the time that this was originally sold. So how does it possibly relate to anything other than harassment to take these depositions is beyond me.

THE COURT: Let me ask you something. When there's a 30(b)(6) witness on development, is that witness also in a position to talk about why or why not this product was used with respect to the fabrics that are at issue?

MR. KORNICZKY: Not necessarily, your Honor. They might. But if you look at -- here's the situation and why these witnesses were deposed with respect to the other composition. If you look at who makes the call, to keep in mind -- if you look at who makes the call, it matters that we take these depositions, because they were on notice of the patents. At the end of the day somebody had to make the call that "we're going to use this particular composition," and it could have -- the folks who would be involved in that decision are Ms. Bagley, who's head of Kenyon, who handles the coating, Larry Ellis, who's looking at the R&D, and Amber Brookman,

who's ultimately making the call. These folks were deposed on these issues with respect to the other -- the other compositions.

To give you an example, you know, Ms. Brookman's salary depends upon the revenues she generates, okay, so how she would determine whether or not to go forward with a particular composition that does or does not infringe would be totally relevant and directly relevant to willful infringement. The questions that were asked of Mr. Ellis in terms of R&D, does this infringe or not, did you compare it to the patent claims, did you get an opinion, all of these things are what the Federal Circuit says you have to look at when you're determining willful infringement.

Now on this point --

MR. HORWITZ: Your Honor, your Honor --

MR. KORNICZKY: On this point -- I want to make one point.

MR. HORWITZ: Your Honor, I realize that he can keep talking, but let's get a couple things straight.

MR. KORNICZKY: Listen --

MR. HORWITZ: You've gone from half a day in one letter to you said you need a day in your second letter. Now you -- and you needed two issues when you went to Judge Holwell. Now you've got multiple depositions of multiple people, of all the executives of the company, and I think that

then three facts.

what you're doing is called a combination of fishing expedition and harassment. There is no way that this was known at the original time. There's no way this relates to anything involved in the case other than, does it infringe, if so, how much if so, or doesn't it infringe, if so, then you've got what you need to know already.

MR. HORWITZ: Your Honor, what we're doing here is, it's called the old trick of the camel's nose in the tent. First you tell the judge, "All we need is half a day of depositions," then you say, "Well, maybe we need a day." Now we need how many depositions, five or six depositions here?

MR. KORNICZKY: No. We're just -- one 30(b)(6) and

On April 1<sup>st</sup>, your Honor, the judge --

MR. HORWITZ: You know, I think that what we're doing here is adding layer upon layer upon layer of depositions, of document production, all designed to harass. Your Honor, Mr. Korniczky has been talking about the fact that Ms. Brookman's salary is based upon sales. And again, what does that have to do with anything? He is accusing her of all sorts of things that he's not been able to prove in the prior depositions, and all he's doing is trying to go over old ground over and over again, trying to get a good sound bite that he

couldn't get in his original deposition.

THE COURT: Well, I can hear you. I heard you. I can only hear one of you at a time on these calls.

MR. HORWITZ: Okay. Your Honor, the second thing is that with respect to the depositions of the 30(b)(6) of the development and the process, your Honor, I just want to make sure that we're not going to cover old ground, we're not going to go back to things in the process that are the same as what was done previously and go over those over and over again, again, trying to get a sound bite. This is a very limited issue with a very limited sales, very limited change in the process, and so on. And I think what we're doing is -- what Mr. Korniczky wants to do is he did not get good sound bites when he took the depositions the first time, and he's trying to do them all over again and redo the deposition -- the discovery all over again to try and get what he couldn't get originally.

THE COURT: Mr. Korniczky?

MR. KORNICZKY: Yes. One point, your Honor. On April 1<sup>st</sup>, we had a hearing before Judge Holwell, and he — the specific question he asked was, "Is there anything else that we need to discuss prior to trial?" This was months before trial — this was months before trial. Amber Brookman was there, counsel for Brookwood was there, and nobody said, "Hey, by the way, we forgot to tell you, we're using a new product now." Okay?

1	Now we're in a position where, six months later,
2	they've sort of slightly mentioned the fact that we've got this
3	new product we're using, but they don't they have a new
4	product but they don't know if they're using it. Then we find
5	out that they're using it. So now we're in the situation that
6	we're in. The information that I'm seeking is the same
7	information any patent owner would be seeking in connection
8	with any infringing product. This is not rocket science in
9	terms of what we're trying to figure out. Number one.
10	THE COURT: But you can acknowledge, though, that you
11	didn't identify this discovery in your letter to Judge Holwell.
12	MR. KORNICZKY: I did not.
13	THE COURT: And, you know, so tell me what the
14	development 30(b)(6) deposition addresses. How they came up
15	with the product and decided to use it for this?
16	MR. KORNICZKY: Yes. The development would be
17	development of the 52668 polymer
18	THE COURT: Yes.
19	MR. KORNICZKY: use of the polymer to manufacture
20	the fabrics
21	THE COURT: Right.
22	MR. KORNICZKY: the manufacturing process to make
23	the fabrics
24	THE COURT: Right.
25	MR. KORNICZKY: communications regarding how it's

used, or its use, communications regarding the fabrics made using the polymer, the testing conducted on the polymer, the testing conducted on fabrics made using the polymer, the cost of the components to make the polymer, the cost of the components to make the fabrics, and then sales.

THE COURT: Okay. First of all, we're not even at the stage of knowing whether you're going to accuse this product of infringement.

MR. KORNICZKY: That's correct.

THE COURT: I'm prepared to, for now, authorize 30(b)(6) witnesses on development and sales. You're not going to take a whole day with a salesperson, are you?

MR. KORNICZKY: I don't think so. Your Honor, I can't see why.

THE COURT: Right. And what about the development person?

MR. KORNICZKY: You know, I think total -- I think -- well, look, I'm afraid if I say this, then Mr. Horwitz is going to say that I took a position that's set in stone. I think we can do the 30(b)(6) in a day --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. KORNICZKY: -- okay? It depends on how many witnesses there are. But we're not looking, you know, to drag out, you know, dozens of days of deposition. I think we're looking at about four days total. So you have the 30(b)(6) and

the three witnesses.

THE COURT: Well, let's say do you these 30(b)(6)s in the first week of January.

MR. KORNICZKY: Okay.

THE COURT: So you were going to go through what else has to be done.

MR. KORNICZKY: Right. So I'll tell you the schedule that I had proposed, and then we can work from there, I guess.

So January 2<sup>nd</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> we figured we could finish all the fact depositions. Maybe the suggestion here is, depending upon what we find on the 20<sup>th</sup>, maybe your Honor would -- we could approach your Honor regarding the willfulness, because if there's no infringement, we obviously don't need the willfulness.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. KORNICZKY: But then from the  $13^{\rm th}$  through the  $20^{\rm th}$ , I think we're looking at seven days to prepare or to supplement the expert report on infringement.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. KORNICZKY: Then there would be seven days for defendant to prepare their rebuttal on infringement.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. KORNICZKY: Then we would allow, from January 27 to February 6, to prepare for expert depositions, because obviously we would take their deposition, the deposition of

their expert and they would take ours. We would allow -- I think we have in there from February 6 to February 10<sup>th</sup> to finish that. That now leaves the parties two weeks to get ready for pretrial. This is all doable for both of our firms, but you see how compressed it is.

MR. HORWITZ: Your Honor, I think that from a timing point of view, if we just -- if we had the 30(b)(6) depositions the first week of January, it is very easy for them to get their expert by the end of the second week, like January 13<sup>th</sup>. We would want to take the deposition of their expert before our expert report was due so we fully understood what the expert would have to say. And so we would take the deposition say on -- somewhere, the 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup>, and then our rebuttal report would be due the 27<sup>th</sup> as they -- as they said would be due, and then our witness -- our expert could be deposed the week after.

THE COURT: Well, that's not, schedulewise, much different than what we heard. So what would be next?

MR. KORNICZKY: The issue there, your Honor, with respect to taking a deposition and then writing their expert report is never how it's done. That's not the way we've done it in this case. Obviously both sides exchange expert reports and then both sides take their respective depositions. That would be our proposal. But the point is, your Honor, that gets us to the pretrial and that keeps the existing trial date.

THE COURT: All right. But even assuming the schedule that I'm sort of suggesting, I don't see why -- I know it's going to be tight, but it seems like it's doable.

MR. KORNICZKY: It is doable, your Honor, absolutely.

THE COURT: So I think that it's fine. It's okay then. I mean, it would be great if you can move up your lab time, but if you can't, you would let them know by no later than the 23<sup>rd</sup> whether you're going to take the position that it's infringing, they would produce all their responsive documents let's say by the 28<sup>th</sup>, let's say, or the 27<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup>. In the first week of January you would do the 30(b)(6) depositions, assuming there's not going to be any others, but I'll deal with that. I don't think you need the others for the expert reports.

MR. KORNICZKY: That's correct, your Honor. In fact, to be frank, the willful infringement depositions, if they were to go forward, wouldn't necessarily have to be done that early week. I think they would have to be done prior to the pretrial. So we have time to obviously designate what we would need, so you're correct.

THE COURT: So if you can do the 30(b)(6) depositions the first week in January and your expert can issue a supplement by the  $13^{\mbox{th}}$  --

MR. KORNICZKY: I don't think we'll be able to get it that quick. We'll try. I think what I had proposed was the

20<sup>th</sup>. Oh, wait a second. I take it back. If -- I think what we had proposed is seven days.

THE COURT: Right, right.

MR. KORNICZKY: So yes, your Honor, you're correct, we could do it, seven days after we complete the depo.

THE COURT: Right. So I think, you know, this all fits within the schedule you anticipate.

MR. KORNICZKY: And just to clarify, because counsel for defendant had raised the issue of taking the deposition of our expert before doing their rebuttal report, it is our position that expert reports must be exchanged first before any depositions are taken of the respective experts.

THE COURT: Did you do that --

MR. HORWITZ: What that does is basically say, we don't understand your expert report properly so our expert can't properly respond to it. I think that there's — most of the cases I've been involved in, what's happened is, the expert report is given, the deposition is taken so that the expert report is understood, and then the responsive expert report is given and the deposition of the responsive expert report is taken. So I think that all we're doing here is designing something so that we can answer their expert report without fully understanding it.

MR. KORNICZKY: Your Honor, the way we've conducted the expert depositions in this case is, expert reports are

exchanged and then the parties take the depositions. The way that Mr. Horwitz is suggesting, this doesn't make sense to me, because now what you're doing is you're -- you have one report, deposition, one report, deposition, then what? Then we're going to have another rebuttal?

mean, it's standard practice. It doesn't cause you any prejudice. You're going to get their report before you depose their expert. They're going to have your report before they depose your expert. I don't know why it has to wait until the reports are both done. You know, I'm okay with that. And then you're on track for your pretrial.

MR. HORWITZ: Your Honor, could I just -- one question?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. HORWITZ: In order to produce the documents on the 28<sup>th</sup>, we would need for them to identify which five people they want for us to pull the e-mails, and we would have to talk with them about developing the five word searches that have to be done on those e-mails, you know, pursuant to the Federal Circuit's model system.

THE COURT: Well, look, I would like you to have that discussion in terms of the e-mail search. I don't think you've had it yet.

MR. KORNICZKY: No. We may need more than five terms.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. HORWITZ: Your Honor, that's exactly why the Federal Circuit said you're limited to five terms absent something unusual.

THE COURT: Well, let's --

MR. HORWITZ: If your Honor wishes, I can send you the link to the Federal Circuit's statement there.

THE COURT: Well, I'd like you to first have this discussion. Let's Mr. Korniczky and you see what terms you think really are critical and let's see if they're within five or how much above five they are. I mean, I'm not going to be overly rigid about this, but understanding that we want this done efficiently and so that it can be done as quickly as possible. So it's not going to be a huge number of search terms, there's not going to be huge numbers of individuals. Okay?

MR. HORWITZ: Your Honor, there's one last issue -- and I'm assuming that there's no dispute about this -- is that all of this relates only to one of the patents given the fact that the other patent has expired well before we started using it.

THE COURT: Is that the understanding, Mr. Korniczky?

MR. KORNICZKY: Hang on. Could you hold on one
second, your Honor. Let me talk to my colleagues.

THE COURT: Okay.

(Pause)

MR. KORNICZKY: Your Honor, we'd have to see what the testing results in --

MR. HORWITZ: Your Honor, what's the difference, if the patent expired?

MR. KORNICZKY: Well, first, the difference, your Honor, is that some of the claims call for thixotropic and the other patents are not at issue. So they may be relevant. I think we can resolve that issue once we've done our testing.

MR. HORWITZ: Your Honor, there are two patents in the case, and only two patents in the case. One is expired and one has not. One expired well before we started using it. What is the problem here?

MR. KORNICZKY: The problem, your Honor, is there's four patents in the case, and Mr. Horwitz is well aware of that, and he's well aware that the expert report covers all the patents. So if there's — composition proves to be thixotropic, then it might implicate the other two patents.

MR. HORWITZ: Your Honor, we have already put together a pretrial order. We've already put together witnesses. We've already put together exhibits. To include two patents for which the parties are unprepared — we've got a Markman hearing on two — on the two patents in the case. I think it's — this is getting to be a little bit ridiculous. I mean, why not include patents that are not in the case? I mean, what you're

doing is you're saying, let's reopen the entire case back to the beginning of time as to these two things which are -- you basically have the tail wagging the dog.

MR. KORNICZKY: We are not saying that.

THE COURT: Well, why did the initial pretrial order deal with only two patents?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$  HORWITZ: Because there are only two patents in the case now.

THE COURT: Well, my question is to Mr. Korniczky. Where do these other two patents come from?

MR. KORNICZKY: Your Honor, there were four patents in the case. The expert reports were done on four patents. The court construed a term, thixotropic. Based upon the court's claim construction, we withdrew, with respect to the products, those patents based upon the court's claim construction. But if these — this new composition proves to be thixotropic, then of course those two other patents would potentially cover this composition.

MR. HORWITZ: Your Honor, I think we're getting into a whole bunch of issues unrelated. I mean, I think if Judge Holwell wants to include additional patents in the case, that is I think not a discovery issue.

THE COURT: I agree. I think at this point -
MR. HORWITZ: What I just want to make sure of is,

when we take the depositions, we're not going to cover all of

the old ground that was covered already in an attempt to try and get better statements out of the witnesses on old issues.

MR. KORNICZKY: Your Honor, if that's the case, that this is what theoretically could have happened, once the claims on the thixotropic issues were withdrawn with respect to the other products, they now apparently slipped in a new composition with a thixotropic composition, with meeting the thixotropic limitation. To suggest that those other two patents are not in the case is — it's just not the facts. It just turns out that the compositions that were at issue did not meet the thixotropic limitations. If this composition meets the thixotropic limitation, then it's absolutely in the case. It's in the complaint and it's in the expert reports.

MR. HORWITZ: Your Honor -- your Honor, I don't think we have to debate that now because whether those two patents get put back in the case or not I think is up to Judge Holwell in terms of how he wants to deal with it. The only thing I want to make sure of is that we're not covering all sorts of old ground in depositions, trying to fix the old depositions as opposed to getting new information.

THE COURT: Well, I assume that these depositions are going to be directed at this new product.

MR. KORNICZKY: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Right. That's about all I can say on that subject.

So does everybody have the dates down that you're operating under?

MR. KORNICZKY: Yes.

MR. HORWITZ: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. And there will be a transcript of this if you need it. If any problems come up, just let me know.

How much time is the judge giving you for trial?

MR. KORNICZKY: I think we have two weeks, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. KORNICZKY: Your Honor, my associate just pointed me to one more issue.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. KORNICZKY: In our letter to the court -- I presume this shouldn't be in dispute -- we had asked for a plant tour.

THE COURT: Mr. Horwitz?

MR. HORWITZ: Your Honor, the plant tour is a complicated thing. If my understanding is correct, the place shuts down for the Christmas holiday. I have to check that. They've had a plant tour. It's the same machine they saw in the last plant tour. We're not using any different equipment. It's all — so what are we talking about here? You've seen it. The only reason to look at it again is because you want to fix what you saw the first time.

MR. KORNICZKY: Your Honor, we have to confirm the process is the same or different. If they are using the same machinery, great. But, you know, the issue here — the claims cover a process. And, you know — so we want to, obviously — obviously see what the process is.

MR. HORWITZ: Your Honor, what they've been doing is, they've got the plant tour. They've taken pictures. They know exactly what the machine is. One of the documents we gave them is a document that shows exactly what the process is. So in other words, what do you do to the machine while this is going through? They have all of the information. All this is is just making additional work, creating additional problems and so on. I just don't see -- I don't see why they need it. They didn't ask for it to begin with. This is an afterthought that they're thinking of that is purely to make more work for us and harass us.

THE COURT: Mr. Korniczky, if you've seen the machine, is it going to look any different?

MR. KORNICZKY: Well, your Honor, if you read — if you read Mr. Horwitz' letter to the court, he says, one can — I'm quoting now from his letter of November 4<sup>th</sup> on page 3.

"One cannot tell conclusively whether there's infringement by looking only at fabrics; rather, it's necessary to observe the coater." Now, your Honor, each of these machines also has a different setting, okay? So all of this information, you know,

we don't want to be sandbagged at trial where they're saying, oh, guess what, they never even looked at the machine. So we do need to look at it. And it doesn't take a whole day. It takes a couple of hours.

THE COURT: Where is the plant?

MR. KORNICZKY: Rhode Island, your Honor.

THE COURT: And who goes? The expert goes or --

MR. KORNICZKY: Yes, the expert and the attorneys.

THE COURT: So even if the --

MR. HORWITZ: All this is, is, if I tell you to inspect a car and you can inspect it all that you want and then I tell you the car is going 30 miles an hour and you say there's infringement, and now you -- and now I tell you the car is going 50 miles an hour, why do you need to inspect it again? All I said was, in my letter, that they're going to try this again, although they haven't asked for it, down the road they're going to ask for more depositions, more documents, they're going to ask for a plant tour, they're going to -- just what I said. Once they get their nose in the camel's -- the camel's nose in the tent and they -- the judge gives them a little bit, they're going to say, oh, but we need more and more and more, and that's exactly what they're doing.

MR. KORNICZKY: That wasn't the comment to the court, and in addition, you know, representations in your expert report have talked about what we saw, what was required to

review on the plant tour, and, you know, again, we're not going to be sandbagged. Again, we need to see the equipment.

THE COURT: So --

MR. HORWITZ: But you saw the equipment. It hasn't changed.

MR. KORNICZKY: With each of the products that has been at issue in this case, your Honor, they've used the same equipment, but they don't use it necessarily the same way.

MR. HORWITZ: That's right, and that's why we gave you the documents that show exactly how we use it. It's a document you asked for, and we gave it to you purely for that purpose, so you understand exactly how the equipment is used.

THE COURT: Well, listen, this is what I'd like you to do. I don't even know. Your expert hasn't reviewed any of this yet, has he, Mr. Korniczky?

MR. KORNICZKY: She's received it. I don't know the extent to which she's --

THE COURT: Right. But she obviously doesn't have the test results.

MR. KORNICZKY: Correct.

THE COURT: Let's find out what the claim is going to be, and if you're going to claim infringement and if she thinks it's critical, I'm not making them open the factory during the holidays, but, you know, somebody can go there in the first week in January. Mr. Horwitz, you don't have to go. You can

send an associate, or nobody. It's up to you. But I'm not going to rule it out. Find out what the expert thinks is necessary. MR. KORNICZKY: We will, your Honor. Thank you. THE COURT: Anything else? MR. KORNICZKY: I think that covers it from plaintiff's perspective, your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. MR. HORWITZ: I think we're fine, your Honor. THE COURT: Okay, folks. Take care. MR. HORWITZ: Take care. Thank you. THE COURT: You're welcome. Bye.